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ISSN 0027-6006 \$5.00

ASSOCIATION of SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



The NASC Quarterly

2001 / NUMBER 4

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THE NASC QUARTERLY

Official Publication of the Numismatic Association of Southern California
2001 / Volume 43 / Number 4

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Printer: DX Marketing, 2000 Business Center Dr., Savannah, GA 31405

Issued 4x / year (2001) - Distributed to all members of NASC. Annual rate for non-members is \$20.00. Single copy price is \$5.00. Published by NASC, P.O. Box 4159, Panorama City, CA 91412-4159.

(Next due date for submissions: March 1, 2002)

Calendar of Events

Coin Shows & Events

January 20	North County Monthly Show
February 10	Embassy Suites Hotel
March 17	3100 Frontera St.
Anaheim	(91 at Glassell St.)
February 10	NASC Awards & Installation Luncheon
	Coco's Restaurant (1:00 p.m.)
Arcadia	1150 Colorado Blvd.
February 15 - 17	CSNA 110th Convention & Coin Show
	Sheraton-Concord Hotel
Concord	45 John Glenn Dr.
February 21 - 24	L B Coin and Collectible Expo
	Convention Center
Long Beach	100 S. Pine Ave.
March 24	37th Annual Coin Show
	Verdugo Hills Coin Club
Van Nuys	14750 Sherman Way
April 6 & 7	39th Annual Coin & Collectible Show
	San Bernardino Coin Club
San Bernardino	225 N. Del Rosa Dr.
April 28	41st Annual Coin-o-rama
	Covina Coin Club
Arcadia	50 W. Duarte Rd.

**Note: Visit the new *CALIFORNIA SHOW LIST (CSL)* on the Web at:
<http://home.earthlink.net/~beedon/calshows.htm>**

Due dates for *The NASC Quarterly*:
March 1 June 1 September 1 December 1

Note: Each *Quarterly* package goes to the printer on the 14th, following each respective due date. Late material may not make the issue.

President's Report:

As this is my last President's Report, I dedicate this issue to my brother:

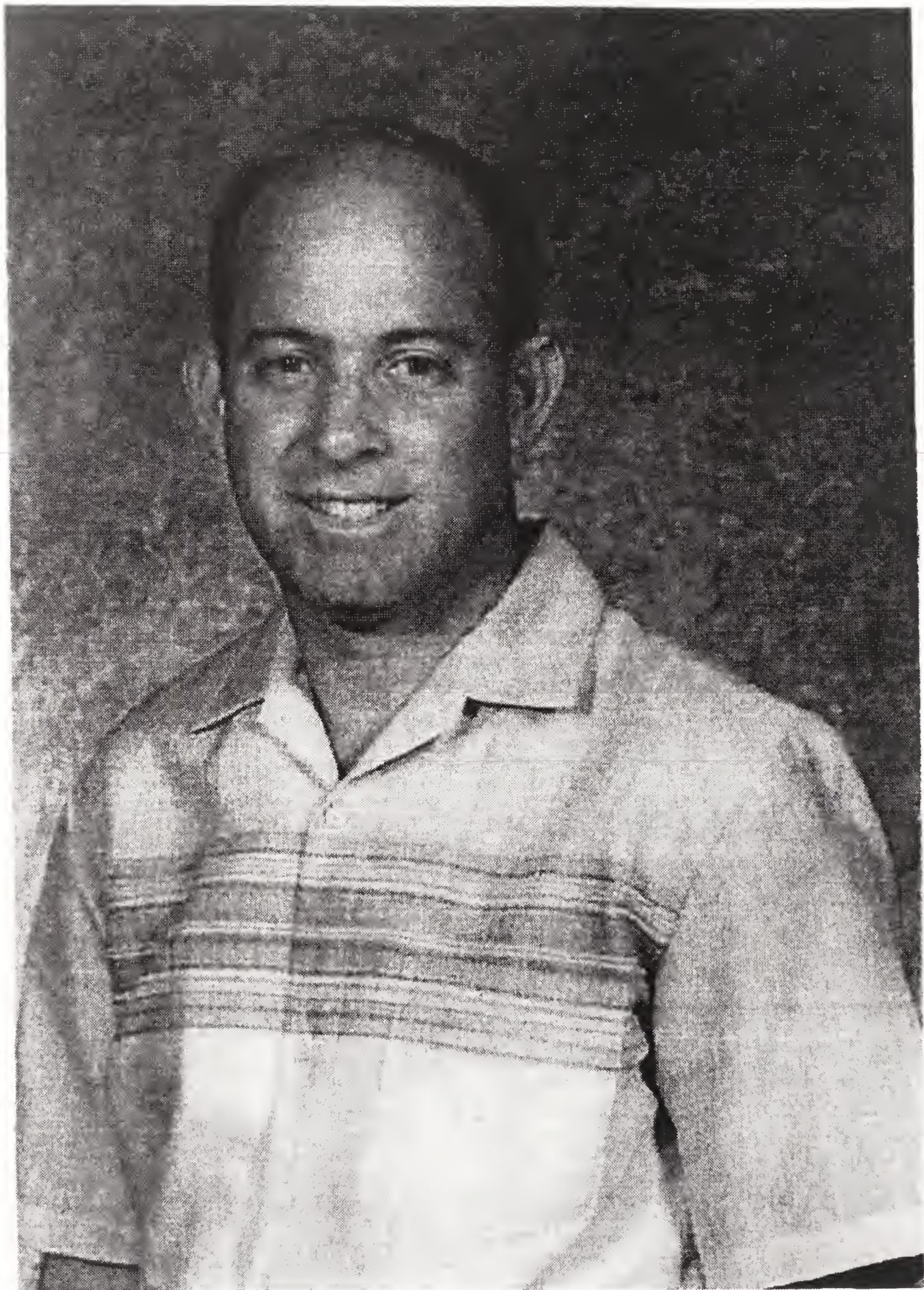
*Mark Alan Katzman,
August 4, 1956 – October 4, 2001*

It's hard to believe that two years have gone by. We have had two good years and our NASC Gold Drawing has been once again in the black. For all the clubs who participated, I hope that the funds you raised have assisted your organizations. We will once again be having an NASC Gold Drawing for 2002. We will soon be coming up on the 25th Anniversary of holding the NASC Gold Drawing. Wouldn't it be great if, for that drawing, we can go back to giving away the same gold coins as the first drawing? At the first drawing we have numerous 5, 10 and 20-dollar gold coins within the 35 coins given away. It is something to think about.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my thanks to everyone who has supported me during the last two years. It has been both a pleasure and honor to work with you and to serve NASC. I extend my full and total support to our incoming President Phil Iversen as he begins his term of office. Phil is without question one of the hardest workers for NASC and he will be an excellent president. I urge you to support him in his endeavors. To the new and returning officers and board members, I wish you well in the coming years.

Since my last report, a lot has happened in our world. September 11th will be another day that "will live in infamy." I still can't believe what my eyes saw on TV, seeing the twin towers go down. As our nation begins the slow recovery from the events of that ill-fated day, I salute the brave men and women of New York's finest: The New York Police Department and New York Fire Department. There has been talk of the mint producing a commemorative coin(s) to honor these heroes. We should get behind these proposals and add our support.

As tragic as September 11th was to the nation, my family went through a more personal crisis. As I mentioned in my last report, I took my free make-up cruise on the Norway. When I arrived home,



Mark Alan Katzman
August 4, 1956 – October 4, 2001

I discovered my brother, Mark, did not go up to Reno with my folks as normal. He was not feeling well. A few days later he took himself to the emergency room at San Antonio Community Hospital. He had some severe chest pains. A CAT scan was done which showed he had some spots on his lungs and well as some fluid around the lungs. Well, they removed the fluid and also did a biopsy of the lung. While they found no cancer, they did not know what it was. In the meantime his lung capacity was reduced. Over the next several weeks, they still did not know what was going on.

In mid-September, while at the chiropractor, an unusual mass was detected in his upper left thigh. A CAT scan was done and a tumor was discovered. A biopsy revealed the tumor to be a Chondrosarcoma, a very rare form of cancer (1 out of 300,000 cases). Thirteen days later on October 4, 2001, I lost my younger brother. It hit mom and dad very hard. All of us are doing well now. We are thankful that he did not have to suffer in severe pain or agony for long. He was still helping others the day before he passed away. That's my brother. On behalf of my family, I extend a special thanks to Joyce Kuntz and Phil Iversen who came to my brother's service.

Mark and I did not have very much in common. He was very mechanical to my being all thumbs. He loved cars and working on them. I still have a hard time understanding a dipstick. He was deeply into swimming and snorkeling. Whereas I sink in a bathtub filled with bubbles. His hobbies and mine were almost completely opposite. But we were brothers.

We did have two things in common. We were both photographers and enjoyed taking great photos. And I found out he was a closet coin collector. Those who know my family and me know my parents are collectors, as is my nephew Patrick. As the family started going through my brother's belongings we discovered a hoard of coins. He had saved over \$1300 in quarters, several rolls of state quarters in that count. He saved half-dollars (some silver), all three types of silver dollars (modern). He had nearly a bags worth of Lincoln cents in which I found one roll of wheat cents, some going back to the early 1930's. And lastly, he had several dozen gold on pure silver Las Vegas and Reno casino \$10 tokens. All of these he won via slot machines. At our next Golden State show, I shall have them on exhibit in tribute to him.

Because my brother died of such a rare cancer our family has

requested that memorial contributions be made to the American Cancer Society for Chondrosarcoma Research, 7130 Magnolia Ave. suite T, Riverside, CA 92504. We have raised close to \$4,000 towards this research. My entire staff at Robinsons-May made their 2002 United Way donations to this cause, as did other members of my store. Hopefully this will help not only in finding a cure but to help detect it early enough so it can be treated.

My brother had some truly great friends, many of whom he grew up with. As they married and had kids, my brother was like an uncle to them. He always had time to help them along and be a part of their lives. He was also very generous. When one of his co-workers needed a couple of thousand dollars to help her family, he did not hesitate to give her the loan. On a very personal note, I don't think I ever told my brother that I loved him. Yea, we always tell our parents we love them. When we are very young we are told by our parents to tell our siblings we love them. However, I don't think I ever told my brother that I love him. I guess I felt it was understood since we were brothers. Well for those last couple of weeks I made sure I told him I loved him. And I did so every day I visited. If I could share one thought with you it would be this: If you have brothers and/or sisters whether your very close to them or not, make sure you let them know you love them. Do it now while you can. You never know what might happen. I feel much better knowing I shared those emotions with my brother.

I'd like to close by paraphrasing the words Vice-President Walter Mondale spoke on the passing of former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey:

“Mark taught us all how to hope and how to love, how to win and how to lose. He taught us how to live and finally, he taught us how to die.”

Harold Katzman

NASC Members

New Members:

Chris Peters
William Lonergan

Deceased Members:

E.M. Allfie
Dan Brown
William Drykerman
Carl Grall
Vernon Lowe
E. D. Riffel
Ken Willits
Charles Wolfe

Club Disbanded:

Los Angeles Coin Club

Where have they moved?

H. E. Adams
Donald Apte
Donald Arenfeld
Ed Arndt
George Ashley
Robert Batchelder
Gerald Briggs
Bill Causey
Carl Chaplan

Clyde Childress
Joseph Cornelio
Rick Costello
John R. Davis
Robert Demott
Peggy Gilruth
Ken Goldman
Mark Grasso
Thomas B. Hamilton
Wayne Higbee
W. Mike Hipps
Don Holladay
William Krieg
Dave Liljestrand
Frank Mahr
Elliott Markoff
Steve Meinster
Robert Rosenbloom
James Ruddy
Brian A. Silliman
Hoawrd Takiff
H.K. Van Dusen
Glenn Webster
Robert Wen
Robert Westfall
Larry Whitlow
Dennis Willing
Robert Wilson

Subject: Security Alert

We've been notified by Building Security that there have been four suspected terrorists working at our office. Three of the four have been apprehended.

Bin Sleepin, Bin Loafin, and Bin Drinkin have been taken into custody. Security advised us that they could find no one fitting the description of the fourth terrorist, Bin Workin, in the office.

Police are confident that anyone who looks like he's Bin Workin will be very easy to spot.

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NUMISMATIC REMEMBRANCES of a **VISIT TO TEXAS**

Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald

In November 2000, my wife Mo and I with friends Pat and Palmer visited Southern Texas. We saw and enjoyed many special events such as the attractions of San Antonio, including the missions, military bases, historic buildings and stroll along the River Walk. We were reminded of the rich history of Texas beginning with the Spaniards and the Missions founded by the Franciscan friars that seemed similar to the history of early California. As much as possible, we collected numismatic "remembrances" and would like to share them with you.

Texas Under Spain – 1519-1685 and 1690-1821

In 1519, long before the first permanent English settlement at Jamestown, the Spaniards claimed what is today Texas. The Spanish explorer, Cortez, established the presence of Spain in Mexico and Alonzo Alvarez de Pinda mapped the Texas Coastline. However, another 100 years was to pass before Spain established its first settlement in Texas. Ysleta Mission was founded in 1681 in what is today El Paso, beginning the gradual growth of other Spanish missions over the next century and a half until Mexico gained its independence in 1821.

You will note a five-year period (1685-1690) not listed under Spain. The French, attempting to expand its influence from French Louisiana, planted its flag in eastern Texas near the Gulf Coast in 1685. A colony called Fort Saint Louis, was founded but was soon doomed by a series of calamities. These included shipwrecks, disease, famine, hostile Indians and internal strife resulting in one of its founders, Sieur de la Salle, being murdered by a member of his company. By 1690, the French efforts were abandoned.

Because of the threat of French expansion, Spain established six missions in East Texas by 1690. Needing a station between these and other missions in New Spain, the friars transferred a failed

mission on the Rio Grande to the San Antonio River in 1718. Soon Mexican Franciscans established a chain of missions, very similar to those in Alta California, along the San Antonio River in the 18th century. These formed the largest concentration of Catholic missions in North America.

Several of these missions were part of our itinerary including the Concepcion Mission, transferred from East Texas in 1731, San Jose Mission founded in 1720 and Mission San Juan also founded in 1731.

Our numismatic remembrance of the missions is a 34 mm bronze medal depicting St. Francis of Assisi, the founder of the Franciscans, on the obverse and his Church in Assisi on the reverse.

Texas Under Mexico 1821-1836

For more than a decade following the independence of Mexico in 1821, pioneers poured into Texas from the Hispanic south and the Anglo north creating a frontier for both groups. Best known were the 300 families brought to Texas by Stephen F. Austin. A medal by the Texas Numismatic Association shows a bust of this pioneer known as the "Father of Texas" with his name on the medal.



Stephen F. Austin

Anglo Texans felt no qualms about becoming Mexican citizens but the existence of the two cultures seemed incompatible. The final straw was the scrapping of the Mexican Constitution by General Santa Anna who declared himself dictator. Texans revolted, declaring their own independence on April 21, 1836 on the battleground of San Jacinto near Houston.

Alamo! - The Price of Freedom

It was this struggle for independence, particularly the Battle of the Alamo that won support for the cause. A number of defenders achieved immortality. On October 12, 1835, the Texans took the fort at Goliad and less than two months later captured the city of San Antonio. The Alamo, although many today believe to be a fort, was actually a mission. Santa Anna brought some 5,000 Mexican troops to retake the city by capturing the Alamo. After a siege of 18 days, the Mexicans stormed the old chapel on March 6th and all 189 defenders were killed.



William Travis

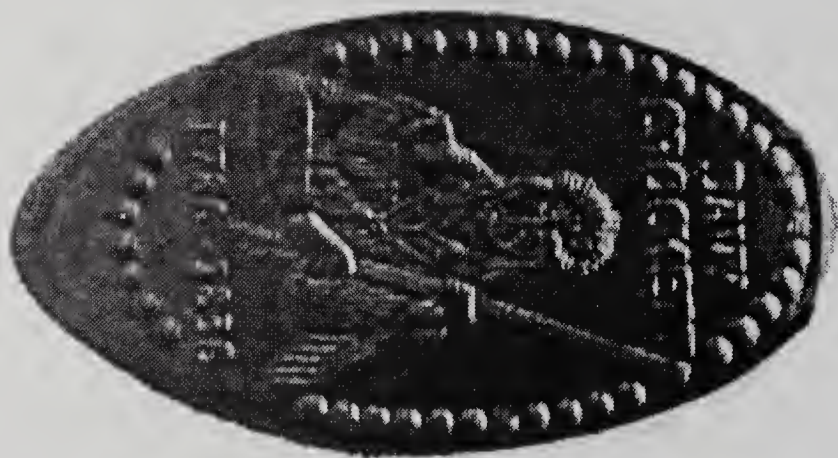
We brought a number of medals from the Alamo back in remembrance of our visit. Several were medals produced by the Texas Numismatic Association picturing the defenders of the Alamo on the obverses. One shows William Travis, a native of South Carolina and a leading figure in the independence movement. When James Bowie became ill, it was Travis who took command. In spite of his depiction in the John Wayne movie, Travis was a brave and courageous leader. Another medal acquired at the Alamo is a 36 mm nickel medal picturing the façade of the mission with the slogan: "Remember the Alamo" and the site of Texas independence on the reverse.

We acquired several elongated cents during our visit to the Alamo. One of these pictures the Alamo's famous facade seen on so many medals and photographs and another depicts Davy Crockett who had served in Congress from his native Tennessee. This back-



The Alamo

woods legend was joined by James Bowie, (another subject on an elongated cent), who grew up in Louisiana. He became very ill at the start of the battle and spent his last 13 days fighting fever as well as Santa Anna's army.



Davy Crockett



Jim Bowie

Texas Independence - 1836-1846

Another medal from the Texas Numismatic Association depicts General Sam Houston on the obverse. Houston had come to Texas after serving as governor of Tennessee and as a Congressman from that state. Taking charge of the Texas Army, General Houston defeated Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto and declared independence for Texas on March 2, 1836. Although Texas was now an independent nation, most of its citizens favored statehood. By this time, however, the question of slavery dominated national concerns and Texas was considered a slave state. At last a compromise was reached and on February 16, 1846, Texas became the 28th State of the United States. A TNA medal commemorates the sesquicentennial of this event showing the famous Longhorns on the obverse with the dates 1845-1995.



Texas Longhorn

Texas in the Confederacy 1861-1865

At the onset of the Civil War, President Sam Houston urged Texans to remain neutral. He was voted out of office and soon Texas joined with the Confederacy. Following the war, while most of the South suffered grave economic losses; the cattle herds in Texas returned this area to economic health. The great cattle drives became legends. With the discovery of oil, and the large farms producing abundant crops along with the great herds of cattle, Texas soon became one of the most important areas in the United States. By 1865, she was again given status as a state.



Sam Houston

Austin and the L.B.J. Library and Museum

Named after Stephen F. Austin, the Capital City of Texas has many attractions for visitors. The State Capitol building was constructed in 1888 and the dome stands seven feet higher than the capitol building in Washington, D.C. The Governor's mansion (at that time the home of the future President and complete with Secret Service Agents) was completed in 1856, the oldest building in the capitol complex. This city is also the home of the University of Texas and the Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library and Museum. The Library was dedicated in 1971 and still houses an office visited by Lady Bird Johnson. Nearby is the LBJ Ranch with the President's "Boyhood Home." Much of the ranch is now a National Historic Park and is administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior. We brought home two medals: the first is a bronze medal of President Johnson with his bust on the obverse and a commemoration of his taking the oath of office on January 20, 1966 on the reverse. The second medal is a bronze medal with the bust of Lady Bird Johnson on the obverse and on the reverse is a flower and the inscription: "Dedicated to the Beautification of America."

The Admiral Nimitz Historical Center

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz was born in Fredericksburg, Texas. This German settlement, little known outside the Lone Star State, still maintains much of its German heritage with pastry shops, crafts and names that reflect their German origins. One can still hear "Deutsch" spoken at some of these establishments.

The Admiral Chester W. Nimitz museum is located within the Nimitz Hotel, site of the family business from 1855 to 1926. Here may be found "The Veterans' Walk of Honor and Memorial Walls." Over 300 plaques commemorate the men and women who served during World War II.

In 1999, the George Bush Gallery within the museum was opened. This Gallery includes "The History Walk of the Pacific War" which recreates a Pacific War Battlefield with tanks, vehicles, artillery and airplanes. Our numismatic remembrance is a splendid 75 mm golden bronze medal showing the museum on the obverse with the inscription: "The Admiral Nimitz Historical Center." The reverse bears the Navy Wings of a naval aviator at the top and a depiction of a Wildcat Fighter on the bottom. The legend is: Commemorating the Opening Of the George Bush Gallery June 11, 1999.



The Admiral Nimitz Historical Center

Our visit ended with the parade of the boats along the River Walk in San Antonio. Each boat was decorated in the lights of Christmas and carried a "live" musical group to serenade those along the River Walk. We hope our visit to Texas and our numismatic remembrances were as interesting for you as they were for us.

Editor's Note:

The 2001/Number 4 issue will be my final issue as editor of *The NASC Quarterly*. My replacement, Greg Burns, is presently being "brought up to speed" by your present editor.

NASC 25-year Members

for Recognition at NASC

Awards and Installation Luncheon February 2002

1. BRIAN LEBOLD, SM-271
2. HAROLD KATZMAN, SM399
3. BARNEY L. PHILLIPS, SM-242
4. CONNIE SHARP, SM-229
5. JAMES SHARP, SM-230
6. ALEX SWEET, MD, SM-290
7. ED METZGER, R-1956
8. DONNA SIMS, SM-172
9. M. PAUL SAGAWA, SM371-
10. ALLEN WARD, SM-268
11. FRED LOPEZ, JR., SM-1974
12. INSLA, C-1083
13. ENGELBERT RUSA, SM-316
14. LEON HENDRICKSON, SM-410
15. HY BROWN, SM-227
16. ED LEVENTHAL, SM-181
17. KARL STEPHENS, SM-1993
18. VERNON LOWE, SM-244 (no current address)
19. WILLIAM P. PAUL, SM239
20. LARRY WHITLOW, SM-254
21. GEORGE E. MOORE III, SM-183
22. JOSEPH FRAGNER, SM-233
23. RICHARD HENKE, SM-2013
24. KURT KRUEGER, SM-288

Editor's note: Luncheon will be held at Coco's Restaurant, 1150 Colorado Blvd., Arcadia at 1:00 p.m. on February 10, 2002. Contact Phil Iversen at (818) 788 – 1129 for information.

Best of Classified Ads

- Dinner Special - Turkey \$2.35; Chicken or Beef \$2.25; Children \$2.00.



I Want YOU To Attend The NASC Awards Luncheon

Yes, the NASC does want YOU to attend the *Awards and Installation Luncheon* of Sunday, February 10, 2002.

This annual affair pays tribute to both members and NASC Clubs with a variety of awards. These include 25-year members, club news publications, young numismatists, speakers and various association awards. In addition, there will be an installation of officers for the new term starting next year.

Plan to attend this gala event with a hungry appetite, as there will be plenty to eat. Salads, salmon, chicken, prime rib, bread, vegetables, beverages and tasty desserts are all included. The price is only \$28.00 a person and you can go back for seconds or even thirds if you desire. There will also be table favors and many wonderful door prizes.

Most of all, it's a time where we can all get together and enjoy the friendship of each other. Please plan to join with friends in comfortable surroundings and share in the hobby that gives us so much pleasure and fun.

The luncheon starts promptly at 1:00 p.m. at Coco's Restaurant located at 1150 Colorado Boulevard in Arcadia. For advance registration (preferred) or driving directions, please call Phil Iversen at (818) 788 -1129 no later than February 5, 2002.

Remember that we want YOU, so please support the hobby and NASC.

Can Living People Appear On United States Coins?

R.W. Julian, NLG

(Editor's Note: The following is reprinted with permission from Numismatic News, 700 East State Street, Iola, WI, 54990. It is published weekly for \$29.98 per year. To subscribe, call 800-258-0929.)

In 1995 Eunice Kennedy Shriver, a sister of President John F. Kennedy, appeared as a living person on a commemorative dollar honoring her for founding the International Special Olympics. The coin itself was controversial due to charges that she was getting an honor not deserved, but there was a larger question of whether it was, in fact, legal to portray a living person on a coin of the United States.

The question about Shriver's portrait also brings into focus several earlier such uses of living people, including Alabama Governor Thomas E. Kilby in 1921, President Calvin Coolidge in 1926, Senator Joseph T. Robinson in 1936, and Senator Carter Glass the same year. The use of portraits on coins is an interesting one and goes well back into recorded history.

The Greek world, which invented coinage as we know it, was the first to place portraits on coins, but these were invariably those of the Gods as they were imagined to look by the engravers. It was not until the late fifth century before Christ that portraits of living men appeared and then only hesitantly. By the third century B.C., however, it was common practice; portraits of living women came somewhat later but were to appear regularly on the coins of Ptolemaic Egypt.

Under the Romans imperial portraits appeared on practically all of the coinage issued by that state. The tradition was carried on in Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire and has continued to the present day. This practice has spread over the last 200 years to most civilized nations and some not so civilized.

Over the course of several centuries, it became somewhat accepted that democratic governments, or those which pretended

to be such as Venice, did not use living portraits but instead preferred an allegorical device, such as the Lion of St. Mark for Venetian coins. Many nations, both democratic and otherwise, use portraits of past heroes on the coinage as a mark of honor.

During 1791, when the proposed U.S. Mint and coinage were under discussion, patterns were struck, in both England and America, showing President Washington on the obverse. Little is known of the American versions, but it is sometimes said, with little proof, that Washington did not like the pieces.

In late 1791 the Senate began seriously considering a bill to create a national mint and coinage. The original version proposed that the coinage carry the portrait of the current president during his term of office. The House of Representatives objected to this particular provision, and the Senate reluctantly agreed to strike it. The adopted version of the bill, as signed by President Washington on April 2, 1792, mandated only that a head of Liberty grace the coinage.

From the debates arose a legend that the President had intervened in the dispute to state that he did not want his portrait to appear. This may have been partially true, but it appears more likely from the House debates, where Washington's name is not mentioned, that it was the wish of the ordinary citizens that portraits of living people be kept off the coinage.

It is perhaps also a fair interpretation of the debates that the House did not want any portraits, living or dead, on the coinage. The Senate was a more aristocratic body, accounting for the original proposal. Despite the general understanding in 1792, portraits of living people did appear from time to time on the regular coinage during the 19th and 20th centuries. However, in each instance it was the case of a female model posing for Liberty and not some famous person.

The first supposed case of a living person modeling for the coinage was on the famous Draped Bust design introduced in 1795. Walter Breen claimed some years ago that Ann Bingham had been used by Gilbert Stuart in executing this design work for the Mint. It is more likely, however, that Stuart simply created an idealized version of Liberty because to have portrayed a well-known society figure might have led to difficulties. The Breen claim has been blindly copied by several writers, but there

is not a shred of evidence to back it up. (Even the Stuart connection was the result of a family tradition that first saw print several decades after the fact.)

In 1807 John Reich redesigned the coinage and his head of Liberty, used in various ways on all three metals then being struck at the Mint, has been the subject of some discussion. In the 1860s one of the Mint officers put on paper an old rumor that Reich had used his "fat mistress" as a model. As with most rumors written down long after the fact, this one seems to have little if any truth to it.

The Reich tale is unlikely because of several points. We do not, for example even know if Reich was married. Moreover, Philadelphia was a small city in those days, and if Reich did have a mistress, this would have been known to the Mint officers in particular. If he had used a woman from the 'wrong side of the tracks' on our coinage, there would have been an immediate scandal, which would have been used, for example, by political enemies of President Thomas Jefferson. The rumor thus seems more likely to be sour grapes deriving from personal dislike.

The next such allegation concerns the Indian Head cent of 1859, designed by Chief Engraver James B. Longacre in 1858. There is a long-standing tradition that Longacre used the profile of his young daughter, Sarah, when she happened to visit the Mint at the same time that a group of Indian chiefs was touring the facility. One of the chiefs supposedly put his headdress on the girl, and her father then immediately saw a perfect profile and design for the cent.

It is a pleasant story, but far from likely. Sarah was about 30 years of age at this time, not a pre-teenager. It is also unlikely that Indian chiefs would have been visiting the Mint wearing their full regalia. Most, if not all, of the Indians who visited the East were given Western style clothing for comfort and ease of travel. War bonnets would have been worn on ceremonial occasions only, and the Mint hardly ranked in that category.

Considering that the face on the Indian Head cents bears a remarkable resemblance to that on other coins, in particular the double eagle of 1849, we can safely assume that Longacre's claim of using a Greek statue in a Philadelphia museum is the correct solution. In those days artists were very interested in the classical

arts of Greece and Rome, and Longacre was no exception to the rule.

We do not hear again of a living model for the coinage until 1877. and this time, for a change, it is well documented and accurate. Engraver George Morgan, who came to America from England in 1876, began his work by enrolling in classes to better understand the American artistic tradition.

Through friends he was introduced to Anna Williams, who agreed to pose for the Liberty head Morgan wanted to place on his pattern coins. Morgan, who had been brought to Philadelphia by Mint Director Henry R. Linderman, started by preparing dies for half dollars, but the silver crisis of 1877-1878 resulted in a new dollar coin. Most collectors are, of course, aware that Morgan's design was used on the silver dollar first coined in 1878 and was last struck in 1921.

The role of Anna Williams in the Morgan design was not kept a secret for long. A reporter for one of the Philadelphia newspapers noticed the striking resemblance and asked Williams if she was, in fact, the model. It was not long before the matter was published and thus became public knowledge.

Legend also relates that she lost her job as a teacher because of the notoriety, but this is unlikely, and the rumor is probably the result of some numismatic writer having an over-active imagination.

Disregarding the Buffalo nickel of 1913, which uses a composite of three men for the portrait, from 1878 we have to travel to 1916 to again find a live model used for the coinage, in this case the Standing Liberty quarter dollar of 1916-1930. Unfortunately, two different women claimed to be the model, Irene MacDowell and Dora Doscher, and it is now virtually impossible to tell which of them is correct.

It may well be that both women modeled for artist Hermon MacNeil, and the figure is, therefore, a composite. Although the names of the women did not come out until later, there are persistent modern numismatic references to the scandal that erupted because of the exposed right breast on the issue of 1916-1917.

This rumor is in the same category as Anna Williams being fired from her job in 1878; so far as is known, there was no uproar in 1917 over the new design.

In 1921, for the Peace dollar, sculptor Anthony de Francisci used the fine profile of his wife, Teresa Cafarelli, for the head of Liberty. Little effort was made to keep this secret, and the model's identity was widely known within a few months of the coins being issued for circulation.

Although the Peace dollar was not first struck until late December 1921, earlier in the year there had been a numismatic first with the Alabama commemorative half dollar. This coin, which honored the 100th anniversary of statehood in 1919, featured the first governor of the state, William W. Bibb, along with the then (1919) holder of that office, Thomas Erby Kilby (1865-1943); he had been elected in 1918 and served from 1919 to 1923. The first release of the coins came in late October 1921 when President Harding visited the state.

The Alabama coin was the first in the United States to honor a living person, and no one at the time seems to have questioned the wisdom of doing so. Of course, with only 59,000 actually sold, most of which went to Alabama citizens, there were not all that many people to protest. The coin was also issued nearly two years after the actual date of the centennial (December 1919), and this would have held down a close inspection of the design.

The difficulty with using a living person is that this may well have contravened an April 1866 law, which made it illegal to portray a living person on the currency of the United States. (The date is sometimes given in error as May 16, 1866.) Just over 55 years before the Alabama coin was issued, however, the issue of using a living person created a minor firestorm in Congress and was debated at some length.

On April 7, 1866, Congress passed a law which stated that "no portrait or likeness or any living person, hereafter engraved, shall be placed upon any of the bonds, securities, notes, fractional or postal currency of the United States." (Section 3576 of the Revised Statutes of 1874 repeated this injunction in a slightly different form.) The background to this law forms a very interesting chapter in American numismatic history.

In late 1861 U.S. banks had suspended the right of paper money holders to redeem their notes in gold, and the government followed suit immediately. It took a little longer for silver to leave the marketplace, but by June 1862 it too was gone, leaving only a motley collection of private script and cent coins for citizens to make small payments for their daily needs.

Within a short time (July 17, 1862) Congress had passed a law authorizing the issuance of notes worth less than a dollar. In due course paper money with denominations as little as three cents would be used by the public; they were derisively called "shinplasters" after the old way of treating leg wounds in the Revolutionary War. (Continental paper money was considered so worthless that it could be used only as a bandage.)

There were several issues of these fractional notes over the next dozen years, but one of the laws that caused trouble in 1866 was authorized by Congress on July 11, 1863. This ordered the Treasury Department to print its own currency, the work until then being done by private bank note companies.

The problem was compounded by a law of June 30, 1864, which gave the Secretary of the Treasury a virtual carte blanche to decide upon denominations, designs, and other details. The two laws proved to be a recipe for disaster though this was, of course, not realized at the time.

The third issue of fractional currency was printed from December 1864 through August 1869. Although it is not clear from published records just when the various denominations were issued, it appears that engraving work on the five-cent note was well underway by late 1865.

At this time Spencer Clark (1810-1890) was superintendent of the National Currency Bureau and in charge of printing the fractional currency in particular. Clark was something of an innovator and seems to have been responsible for many of the anti-counterfeiting devices used on such notes.

Although precise details are lacking, it appears that the Treasury had issued an order to put "Clark" on the new five-cent note, meaning of course the famed explorer William Clark (1770-1838) of Lewis and Clark fame. Spencer Clark, who was no relation, chose to interpret the order as meaning himself!

Superintendent Clark then issued the necessary orders to have his own portrait engraved for the five-cent note.

The use of a living person's portrait on paper money was not exactly unheard of at this time. Already appearing on the currency had been President Lincoln, Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase, and Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. At about the same time as the five-cent note was underway, one was also being prepared for the twenty-five-cent note using the portrait of William P. Fessenden (1806-1869); he was Treasury Secretary from July 1864 to early March 1865, when he returned to the United States Senate. (In addition, by February 1866, the fifty-cent note carrying the portrait of United States Treasurer Frances E. Spinner (1802-1890) was also in daily use. However, neither Spinner nor Fessenden were singled out for attack, only Spencer Clark.)

When the first five-cent notes bearing Spencer Clark's portrait were issued to the public is uncertain, but not later than mid-February 1866 and perhaps as early as December 1865. Whatever the exact date, the new design came to the attention of a Pennsylvania Congressman, M. Russell Thayer (1819-1906), who strongly objected to this abuse of the paper currency.

Thayer also seems to have disliked Clark personally, which may well have added fuel to the fire. March 1, 1866, saw the first attempt by Thayer to end the Clark design, in the form of an amendment to a pending appropriation bill. He offered the following: "Hereafter no portrait or likeness of any living person shall be engraved or placed upon any of the bonds, securities, notes, or postal currency of the United States."

Thayer went on to state that "I hold in my hand a five-cent note of this fractional currency of the United States. If you ask me, whose image and superscription is this? I am obliged to answer, not that of George Washington, which used to adorn it, but the likeness of the person who superintends the printing of these notes. I would like any man to tell me why his face should be on the money of the United States and I trust the House will support me in the cry which I raise of 'Off with their heads!'"

The amendment was accepted by voice vote and sent to the Senate. (One Representative, fellow Pennsylvania Congressman Thaddeus Stevens, attempted to change Thayer's amendment by suggesting that the President ought to be exempted from this rule.

Stevens was speaking only in general terms because Lincoln was then dead, and no one was considering putting President Andrew Johnson's portrait on the currency. Thayer refused to accept the Stevens change, and the amendment remained as originally proposed.)

The Senate did not consider Thayer's proposed amendment until March 15, and it got a chilly reaction, led by Maine Senator William Fessenden, whose face was even then appearing on the twenty-five-cent note. When the matter was finally raised, late in the day, Fessenden had an ingenious explanation for the use of living people on the currency: "I am informed that it is regarded at the Treasury as a security against counterfeiting to put the likenesses of living persons on some of these notes." His Senate colleagues thought Fessenden's argument perfectly reasonable and refused to agree with the House.

One wonders how any intelligent person could accept the argument that living portraits were necessary to stop counterfeiters. How many people could actually have known Spencer Clark in person and recognized him on the five-cent note? The truth seems to be that Fessenden did not want his portrait removed from the paper money. Furthermore, Fessenden had been Secretary of the Treasury until March 1865 and may have authorized his own portrait on the fractional currency.

The Senate finished with its work on the appropriations bill, and it was returned to the House for debate on March 22. The Senate action did not exactly meet with a pleasant reception from Congressman Thayer, but other congressmen, for various reasons, supported the right of the government to put living people on the currency.

The debate opened with Thayer arguing against the Senate action and asking that the House restate its opposition to portraits of living people appearing on the currency. Thayer claimed that the first silver dollar of the United States had borne Washington's portrait but that the President had objected and the die ordered destroyed. This was, of course, a garbled account of the popular belief that George Washington had kept his portrait off the coinage despite the wishes of the Senate.

Thayer went on to ridicule the idea of such portraits by saying that there was now a new table of Federal money as follows:

"2 Clarks make 1 Washington [10 cents]

2 Washingtons and 1 Clark make 1 Fessenden [25 cents]

2 Fessendens make 1 Spinner [50 cents]

2 Spinners make 1 Chase [1 dollar]

2 Chases make 1 Hamilton [2 dollars]

5 Chases make 1 Madison [5 dollars]"

(Most references today say that Hamilton is on the \$5 bill, but Thayer's speech indicates Madison. One wonders which is correct.)

The Pennsylvania congressman turned his attention to the Senate excuse, that the use of living people on currency was a strong deterrent to counterfeiting by noting that "A picture is a picture, and it is as easy to counterfeit one of these pictures of living personages as it would be to counterfeit the resemblance of the departed heroes and sages whose images should adorn the currency of the United States if we are to have these embellishments upon it."

At this point Representative James A. Garfield (1831-1881) jumped into the argument; it is this same man who was later president and then assassinated. (His portrait appeared on the National Currency in 1882.)

Garfield claimed that, without portraits of our leading statesmen on the currency, history might well forget who the leaders were. He further claimed that all of this was simply a vendetta against Spencer Clark, who had already been the subject of investigations during his tenure as superintendent of the printing office.

(Clark was the subject of widespread allegations about his private conduct while in office. He was accused of using his official position to persuade women to accompany him to his apartment for overnight stays as well as lengthy trips in the countryside, while his wife was conveniently out of town. One investigator even published sworn statements from several women.)

Garfield was answered in kind by New York Representative James Brooks (1810-1873), who noted that "When the name of Grant shall have faded away; when the magnificent victories of Sherman shall have been forgotten; when the name of [George] Thomas shall have sunk into oblivion; when even Lincoln shall

have been buried with Julius and Augustus Caesar, there will arise one remarkable man and that is Clark, the printer of the public money!" The House rocked with laughter.

Brooks went on to note, in what is perhaps a thought applicable to today as well as 1866, that "No man should be immortalized upon the public money of the country until the verdict of posterity has been pronounced upon his name, and it can go down upon that record sanctioned by the voices of men of all parties, of all politics, and all religions." One wonders how many of our twentieth-century portrait coins would have passed the test proposed by James Brooks. Garfield returned to the fray by accusing Brooks of being one of Clark's chief tormentors in the House, but Brooks gave as good as he took and pointed out that Clark's reputation rivaled that of the sewer. After a few more minutes of acrimonious, and sometimes very personal, debate, the House again stated its opposition to portraits of living persons on the "currency."

It is worth noting that Thayer considered the fractional currency as "representative" (i.e. representing) the silver coinage of the United States, which in 1866 was not circulating due to war-time hoarding and inflation. It is also very important to remember that in the 19th century the word "currency" included coins as a standard definition.

Because there were numerous differences in the appropriation bill between the House and Senate, the portrait matter being but one of these, a conference committee was appointed, composed of equal numbers from the two legislative bodies. This joint committee decided that the House version in the currency matter was the best and so reported to both House and Senate.

There was some minor debate on other items, but both bodies eventually voted in favor of the bill, and it was signed into law on April 7. On May 16 President Johnson signed another bill, this one authorizing the coinage of copper-nickel five-cent pieces. Section 3 ordered that the government no longer issue fractional notes of less than 10 cents in value; nor could they be paid back out once received at the Treasury.

This effectively barred the Treasury from printing or issuing any more of the Spencer Clark five-cent notes. One can easily see the guiding hand of Representative Thayer in this last provision,

although it, of course, made sense to do this when the five-cent piece was being introduced.

It is clear from the debates and laws that it was the sense of Congress that the portraits of living people not appear on currency of the United States. It is true that coinage was not specifically mentioned, but it certainly was in the debates and the word "currency," which now is taken to mean only paper money by collectors, included the coinage when used in the past century.

There was an odd postscript to the 1866 law when plans for a 15-cent fractional note, with the portraits of U. S. Grant and William T. Sherman, were scrapped. Perhaps the plates had not been completely finished and thus illegal under the law.

By 1921 no one remembered that coinage was an intended part of the bill, but on the other hand the Congressional act of 1920 authorizing the Alabama commemorative half dollar did not mention the design. It was the Treasury which should have caught this mistake but apparently overlooked it in the confusion of the new administration of Warren Harding taking office.

In March 1925 Congress authorized another commemorative half dollar, this one to honor the sesquicentennial of the United States, 1776-1926. The heads of Presidents Washington and Coolidge were placed on the obverse.

Washington was not president in 1776, but this point was probably lost on those who chose the designs; Coolidge, on the other hand, was known to be a person who usually chose to avoid publicity, and it is rather odd that he allowed his portrait to be used.

The third and fourth examples of living people used on coinage came in 1936 with Senators Joseph Robinson (1872-1937) and Carter Glass (1858-1946) appearing on commemorative half dollars. Glass protested strongly against his portrait being used, but Robinson was terminally ill in 1936 and perhaps thought he might not be living when the coins were issued.

Whether the use of living persons on the coinage was a contributing factor or not, the public turned against the abundant commemoratives of the 1930s because of widespread abuses. It was not until 1946 that such coinage was resumed, this time carefully honoring safe subjects. It was not until 1995 that the

commemorative program again violated the ancient rule about living people.

This one coin, honoring Eunice Kennedy Shriver, for "founding" the International Special Olympics, deserves more than passing notice. Her nephew (Representative Joseph Kennedy II), apparently believing that his family deserves all the honors it can get, slipped three commemoratives into a conference committee report. He no doubt realized that they would have had rough sledding in the House and Senate, but in this way the road was much easier as few legislators were prepared to destroy an entire bill for the sake of some unwanted commemorative coins.

The Shriver coin, in particular, has been criticized for honoring something that did not happen. One well-known numismatic researcher, Tom DeLorey, pointed out that the true founder of the International Special Olympics was still living in Chicago and probably had not even been considered by Representative Kennedy. It appears to have been a classic case of political arrogance.

It was even worse when the bill became law and the Treasury Secretary was given the mandate of picking the best design. Robert Rubin had a choice between stylized athletes, representing the actual disabled participants at the Special Olympics, or Mrs. Shriver.

He chose the latter, probably knowing perfectly well the true background to her "honor." It is quite likely, however, that the decision to put Eunice Shriver on the coin was actually made at the White House and not the Treasury; such is the state of American coinage and politics as we approach the millennium.

From Phil Iversen...

"Mark your calendar now for Sunday, Feb. 10, 2002 as the NASC has set this date for their Awards Recognition and installation of new officers. Luncheon will be at 1:00 p.m. at Coco's Restaurant in Arcadia (same place as previous years) and the food will be an all you can eat buffet of prime rib, chicken and fish, plus all the other goodies and desert too! Plenty of food, free parking, hilarious jokes (we hope) and fine friends to share the afternoon together with. For more information or reservations please contact NASC VP Phil Iversen at (818) 788-1129."

Grading Services:

What Happens After All the Coins Have Been Graded?

James Halperin

The work of grading services is far from over. If there is any end in sight, it's a very long way off and of little concern to current collectors or Collectors Universe stockholders.

To cite a similar miscalculation of supply: People have been saying for decades that shipments of United States gold coins coming from European banks were on the verge of drying up. It hasn't happened. Nobody knows how many coins the banks have left, nor can anyone make a meaningful guess as to the number of coins that remain uncertified.

Submission fees and market conditions determine the rate at which coins are sent to grading services. Remember, coins are generally submitted to increase their value and/or salability. When business is booming, sellers may be more inclined to use a grading service to enhance the value of their briskly selling goods. In a depressed coin market, submissions usually decrease.

As expected, collector interest in the new commemorative quarters has spilled over. I imagine grading services are now receiving an unprecedented number of Washington Quarters. If interest continues, even such animals as average uncirculated 1964 quarters could eventually become candidates for submission. Those who consider this an impossibility may not remember that in the mid 1960's nice uncirculated Morgan Dollars could be obtained in quantity for about 10% over face value. At the time, I can remember mint sealed bags of 1000 Morgans trading in the \$1,150 range — that's \$1.15 apiece. Who could have foreseen paying \$15 just to *certify* an average mint state (today's 63) Morgan?

More than a billion Washington quarters were minted in 1964, and certainly at least 1% of this original mintage must have

survived in MS-63 or better condition. According to my calculator, that's a lot of potential grading service submissions.

I won't predict the longevity of any particular grading service, only the viability of third-party certification as an institution: Favorable coin markets may come and go but grading services are here to stay!

Coin grading services are similar to many other practical inventions. As a consumer, you might choose to drive a Ford, but wouldn't you prefer any automobile to the horse and buggy? Your choice of computer equipment may differ from mine, yet I doubt either of us would enjoy being without them, despite our feelings on certain days when our operating system crashes or we lose a file.

Of course some numismatists believe grading services don't benefit the hobby at all. As a youngster, I remember visiting a coin shop with the intention of buying a Redbook. The proprietor responded to my request by informing me that he wasn't about to let a few idiots from Wisconsin tell him how to price his coins and that I shouldn't either. Today he probably slanders Mark Salzberg and David Hall instead.

I never bought a coin from that dealer, but I did lots of business with another fellow who took the time to explain that the cover of the Redbook says it's a "Guide", in other words a tool to help numismatists independently determine coin values. I encourage you to adopt the same attitude toward grading services. For a fee, they can offer an informed opinion concerning the authenticity and grade of a coin. Beyond that, you're on your own.

Collectible NASC Sacagawea coffee cups!

Don Foster will deliver them to you club for free, if you place an order. This is a great way to get him to visit your club.

Coffee cups make great raffle prizes for clubs. See page 17 of the 2001/Number 3 *NASC Quarterly* for cup picture.

Coffee Cup Prices

1 – 12 cups, \$5 each

13 – 35 cups, \$4 each

36 cups (case), \$3.50 each (\$126 for a case of 36)

Large Cents

First design not popular

One-cent coin most in demand

Michael Schmidt

(Reprinted from Old Fort Coin Club Chatter)

The copper large cent of 1793 was the first coin struck by the present federal government. From its initial appearance until the final coinage in 1857, the large cent was the most prevalent product of the mint.

Surviving three weight reductions and seven major designs with only the lapse of one year's mintage - 1815 - the large cent was both the backbone of everyday commerce and the only true source of income for the early mint.

The first design struck in 1793 was the now famous chain cent. A flowing hair Liberty graces the obverse while a circular chain of 15 links appears on the reverse. This first design did not meet with the approval of the citizens of Philadelphia. The chain, intended to represent the unity and strength of the new nation, was interpreted instead as a symbol of bondage.

This impression was heightened by the fact that the cent dies often clashed and coins were commonly found with the head of Liberty surrounded by the faint image of the chains from the reverse: "Liberty in Chains."

After only 36,103 pieces were coined, the reverse was changed to the wreath design. Still not popular because the flowing hair Liberty was described as being "in a fright," the design was changed for the third time in one year to the Liberty Cap style after a little over 63,000 cents were made.

The Liberty Cap was much more successful than the first two designs lasting until July 1796, but with a major reduction in weight in mid 1795. In 1796, Director Boudinot decided that all non-gold issues should have the same design. The cent therefor changed again to the Draped Bust design that had appeared the year before on the dollar.

During the next 11 years the cent went through several minor changes in the obverse and reverse designs but the next major change occurred in 1808 with the Classic or Turban Head design. Liberty now has a head of curls tied back with a ribbon with the word Liberty on it. The reverse has dropped the open wreath for a closed, continuous wreath tied with a ribbon at the bottom.

This reverse style is kept with minor modifications through 1857.

In 1814 the Treasury ordered the mint director to coin no more cents until further notice. For some reason the treasury also during this year kept refusing to issue warrants to the mint allowing for the payment of the workers. After 11 months, director Patterson disobeyed orders and coined up the last remaining cent planchets and used them to pay the workmen. Since the War of 1812 was still under way, no more planchets were to become available until late 1815.

Once the planchet problem had been solved, cent coinage resumed in December 1815 with dies for the 1816 Matron Head. The Matron Head designed by Robert Scot is a slightly crude head of Liberty with her hair tied up in a bun by cords and wearing a coronet inscribed Liberty. The Matron Head continued until 1834 when the transitional heads began.

Unlike the earlier design changes where one design ended and another began in a clear break or change, the large cent during the years 1834-1844 went through a series of head changes that slowly converted the Matron Head into the Braided Hair or Coronet Head cent. As the changes between each head are small, they will not be described here. For a more complete description, see the large cent section of the "Red Book."

The Coronet Head 1844-1857 was the final change in the large cent series. The portrait of Liberty now shows a great amount of fine detail and quality engraving. The hair is still tied back in a bun and the coronet is larger.

The large cent series is one of the most extensively studied ones in all of United States coinage. More scholarly work has been written on large cents than on any other series. Yet even with all of this study on the coins and their roughly 1,000 varieties, new discoveries of die states, emission sequences and even varieties are still being made.

Editor's Note: Reprinted with permission (J. Lebo).

So why does the portrait of Abraham Lincoln on the cent coin face to the right when all other portraits of Presidents on U.S. circulating coins face to the left?

The likeness of President Lincoln on the one-cent coin is an adaption of a plaque executed by Victor David Brenner, an outstanding portraitist and sculptor. President Theodore Roosevelt was so impressed with Mr. Brenner's design of a Lincoln plaque that he recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury that this design be placed on a coin to be issued in the Lincoln Centennial Year, 1909.

The direction that Lincoln faces on the cent was not mandated -- this was simply the choice of the designer.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State ZIP Code

Junior Application (Must be under 18 years of age)

Individual \$15

Junior \$5

Coin Club \$15

Sustaining\$200

I herewith make application for membership in the Numismatic Association of Southern California (NASC) subject to the constitution and by-laws of same, and enclose herewith \$ _____

Sponsored by _____

Send to: NASC Corresponding Secretary

C/O Walter Ostromecki, Jr.

P.O. Box 4159

Panorama City, CA 91412

A Tiny Bit of Humor...

Author and Editor

A = Author

E = Editor

A: Did you get my 30-page article?

E: Yes

A: Did it arrive on time?

E: It was two weeks late.

A: Was it ok?

E: It was ok, except...

A: Except what?

E: We had to edit.

A: How much?

E: Just a little.

A: Still 30 pages?

E: Well, no.

A: How many pages?

E: Seven

A: Why?

E: Too long.

A: Title ok?

E: Too long.

A: Why?

E: Titles should be less than ten words.

A: Oh! How long is it now?

E: Two words.

A: What are the two words?

E: MY COIN

A: Did you change my name?

E: Yes

A: To what?

E: John Smith

A: Why?

E: You were booted out of the association for leaving a board meeting two minutes early.

Also, we wanted to use your article!

A: Could you change my name to John Wayne?

E: Sorry, that name has been taken.

NASC Club News

Kay Edgerton Lenker, NLG

P.O. Box 6909

San Diego, CA 92166

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB

"Orders and Decorations" was the presentation given by our own member Lee Bishop. Lee has specialized in this area of collecting over a number of years and has even written a great book on the subject. He had a few examples to show so other members could have an up close look at the many different types of items. The program in October was a topic that is new to most collectors: "2001 — A Numismatic Space Odyssey." Long time member Harry Starch is recuperating from a broken right leg.

CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY

The latest issue of The Medallion recaps the presentation given by Mike Turrini on Carnegie medals. Mike brought along three medals for the discussion and was surprised when San Diego member Roger Sullivan appeared with three more. This presentation was in July at the San Diego COINARAMA. In August, long time wooden money collector Gordon Donnell came to the Golden State Coin Show in Arcadia to talk on "The History of Wooden Money." The program being arranged for the CES meeting at CSNA's 110th Convention in Concord is slated to be Bob Chandler of Wells Fargo Historical Department. The meeting will be held February 16th.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB

The club has a new Program Chairperson Oded Paz. In September he had the video from the ANA Library "Numismatics and Television." The editor of the club publication GLENCOIN NEWS attended the Golden State Coin Show and after viewing the exhibits has been inspired to making one of his own. From time to time the club has an attendance prize for members present who are wearing their nametags. Recent meetings have had guests who

later became members.

GREATER ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB

“Leprosy Tokens” was the topic for Les Watson in August. Special money was used on the isolated island to which lepers were sent. In September Alex Shagin presented an informative and worldly talk on the art of coin designing. Alex also was part of the new exhibit at ANA headquarters, “Hands Across the Sea.” Mike Ontko gave a talk on “Columbian History and Coinage” at a recent meeting.

HEARTLAND COIN CLUB

Business meetings at this club are shortened by posting the minutes and treasurer’s reports for everyone to read. Members on the sick list recently were Joyce Darnell, Charlie Klinert, Jack Hook and Fred Echeverria. One of our active junior members is Crystal Olague, who has submitted a drawing for the 2002 Council medal. She works as a hostess with her grandmother Yvette Klinert.

HEMET NUMISMATISTS

A fellow club member, James Davis, spoke on Paper Money in September. Jim grew up in the coin business with his folks owning a coin shop in the Orange County area. Jim has a shop in Hemet. In addition to having a great talk, September was the annual Ice Cream Feast. Charlie Miller suffered a stroke and is making slow progress at the Magnolia Nursing Center in Riverside. At a recent meeting when the guest speaker was unable to attend each member present gave a short talk on how they had become coin collectors. All had great stories to tell. The club passed the hat to raise donations to help those affected by the recent catastrophe in New York. \$100 was sent to the Red Cross Disaster Fund in the name of the members of the club. October will be the club’s annual White Elephant sale to augment the club’s treasury.

LITTON COIN CLUB

Tom Fitzgerald presented a slide show on “The Golden Age of American Coinage.” This is a program that he prepared for the GSCS Educational program and deserves widespread usage. Another repeat speaker for the club was Phil Iversen in October with “Equity in Exonumia.”

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB

The club hosted an educational seminar at the Long Beach Expo. Gary Beedon gave a slide presentation on "United States Centennial Exhibition 1876" at a Saturday session. In November Tom Fitzgerald gave his program, "Golden Age of United States Coinage."

SANTA ANA COIN CLUB

August meeting was devoted to "Show and Tell." It included letters to and from James Earl Fraser about the models for the buffalo nickel, type sets, counterfeit trade dollars, a state quarters list, the new buffalo (bison) dollar and the 2001 Platinum proof set. Also, Jonathan Schmutz discussed collecting Barber quarters in EF and AU grades.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB

The club held its Super Auction in October with some lots donated with the money going to the Red Cross for disaster relief. The amount realized was \$107.50. In November Dr. Tom Fitzgerald will present his newest program, "Golden Age of United States Coinage."

SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Jim Hunt gave a program on Non-Interest Bearing U.S. Large Sized Paper Money with exhibits to enhance the talk. Kay Lenker will presented a slide-illustrated program on Primitive Money with some examples in November. December will be a spaghetti dinner with Dorothy Baber making the sauce. Cost will be \$4.00 and this will also have the annual donation auction.

REDLANDS COIN CLUB

The club resumed meetings in October with Kay Lenker showing slides and showing examples of Primitive Money. November will be "Bride Price." Kay will bring some material to illustrate.

TUSTIN COIN CLUB

Meeting notices are sent by post card with only the speaker and topic mentioned. September was Mark Baskin on "Civil War Tokens." October was Mike Ontko speaking on "Columbia Gem of

the Andes" and November was Gwen Heistand giving a talk on "Whales on Coins." They also have a raffle, show & Tell and auction.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB

Steve Gorman was featured in September with "The Grand Army of the Republic." He had tokens and medals related to the GAR. Nominations for club officers will be held in October. The 37th Annual VHCC coin show is set for Sunday March 24, 2002 at Van Nuys Masonic Hall.

Get your exhibits ready for the Golden State Coin Show August 24 & 25, 2002. Contact Don Foster for an exhibit application.

NASC Election Results!

The following individuals will be installed on February 10th at the NASC Awards and Installation Luncheon.

President, Phil Iversen

Vice President, Don Foster

Recording Secretary, Al Hoogeveen

Corresponding Secretary, Walter Ostromecki

Treasurer, Kay Lenker

Historian, Leonora Donald

Board: Ken Arnold, Gary Beedon, Roy Iwata, Joyce Kuntz, Tony Micciche and Jerry Yahalom

Golden Flower...

The chrysanthemum comes from the Greek word "krus anthemon" meaning gold flower.

NASC OFFICERS 2000 - 2002

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DIRECTORY of NASC

Member Clubs

Please review your club's information. Changes may be sent by mail by a club officer to the new NASC editor at 327 Delaware Rd., Burbank, CA 91504 or by E-mail to (gburns@adelphia.net.net).

ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF LOS ANGELES (ACCLA) - Meets 2nd Sunday, 1:30 p.m., Balboa Mission Town Hall shopping center (between barber shop & beauty supply), 16916 San Fernando Mission Blvd., Granada Hills; Mailing Address: Ralph Marx, P.O. Box 227, Canoga Park, CA 91305.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB (BCCC) - Meets 2nd Sunday, 2:00 p.m., Santa Monica Public Library, 6th and Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 943, Santa Monica, CA 90406.

CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY (CES) - Meets quarterly at Golden State Coin Show, CSNA Conventions and at an all-day show in June or July; Mailing Address: Bill Grant, P O. Box 295, Patton, CA 92369.

CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION (CSNA) - Meets twice a year during CSNA conventions at various locations; Mailing Address: Dennis Halladay, 20567 Nathan Dr., Riverside, CA 92508.

COVINA COIN CLUB (CCC) - Meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:45 p.m., Covina Park Recreation Hall, 340 Valencia, Covina; Mailing Address: Gene Calvert, P.O. Box 321, Temple City, CA 91780-0321.

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB (CCCC) - Meets 2nd Thursday, 8:00 p.m., Veteran's Memorial Building, Urupan Room, Culver and Overland, Culver City; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 813, Culver City, CA 90232.

DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS (TDN) - Meets 4th Monday, 7:30 p.m., Downey Retirement Center, 11500 Dolan Ave., Downey; Mailing Address: Albertus Hoogeveen, P.O. Box 222, Downey, CA 90241.

FULL STEP NICKEL CLUB (FSNC) – Call for local meeting dates and locations; (818) 841-2959; Mailing Address: Darrell Crane, President, P.O. Box 10909, Burbank, CA 91510.

FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS (FUN) - Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., First Presbyterian Church, 9260 Mango Ave. (& Randall), Fontana; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 71, Fontana, CA 92335.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB (GCC) - Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., CAL FED, 2350 Honolulu Blvd., Glendale; Mailing Address: Greg Burns, 327 Delaware Road, Burbank, CA 91504; E-mail: gburns@adelphia.net.net

GREATER ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB (GOCCC) - Meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Costa Mesa Neighborhood Community Center, Fairview Room, 1845 Park, Costa Mesa; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2335, Huntington Beach, CA 92647; E-mail: beedon@earthlink.net

HEARTLAND COIN CLUB (HCC) - Meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Bostonia Park Recreation Building, 1049 Bostonia St., El Cajon; Mailing Address: Dorothy Baber, 611 Oakwood Way, El Cajon, CA 91945; E-mail: Dotbaber@aol.com

HEMET NUMISMATISTS (HN) - Meets 3rd Wednesday, 12:00 Noon, Provident Savings Bank, 1600 Florida Avenue (Northwest Corner Giard and Florida), Hemet; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3082, Hemet, CA 92546.

ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY/ISRAEL COIN CLUB OF LOS ANGELES (INS/ICCLA) - Meets 3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Westside Jewish Community Center - Founders Room, 5870 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles; Mailing Address: Jerry Yahalom P.O. Box 3637, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359.

LEISURE WORLD COIN CLUB (LWCC) - Meets 2nd Wednesday, 1:30 p.m., Clubhouse No. 3, Room 2, Seal Beach Leisure World; Mailing Address: Richard Precker, 13240 Twin Hills Drive, #44F, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

LITTON COIN CLUB (LCC) - Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., 5500 Canoga Avenue, Building 30, APD Engineering Conference Room, Woodland Hills; Mailing Address: Walt Wegner, Box 521, Woodland Hills, CA 91365; E-mail: wlwegner@msn.com

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB (LBCC) - Meets 1st Monday, 7:00 p.m., Millikan High School Cafeteria, 2800 Snowden Ave., Long Beach; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8101, Long Beach, CA 90808.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION (NCNA) - Meets in annual convention each July, presently in Concord, CA, Mailing Address: Michael Turrini, P.O. Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590.

REDLANDS COIN CLUB (RCC) - Meets 2nd Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Smiley Library, 125 W. Vine St., Redlands; Mailing Address: Kay Edgerton Lenker, P.O. Box 6909, San Diego, CA 92166.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY COIN CLUB (SVCC) - Meets 2nd & 4th Wednesdays, 5026 Don Julio Blvd., North Highlands; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 160122, Sacramento, CA 95816.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB (SBCCC) - Meets 3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m. (except November which is 1st Thursday), San Bernardino County Museum, Fisk Auditorium (1-10 & California Street to Museum), 2024 Orange Tree Lane, Redlands; Mailing Address: Bill Grant, P.O. Box 295, Patton, CA 92369.

SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY (SDNS) - Meets 1st Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., North Park Adult Center, 2719 Howard St., San Diego; Mailing address: Kay Edgerton Lenker, P.O. Box 6909, San Diego, CA 92166.

SANTA ANA COIN CLUB (SACC) - Meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Tustin Senior Center, 200 South "C" St., Tustin; Mailing Address: Kenneth Arnold, 11330 Bluebell Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92708.

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB (SBCC) - Meets 4th Monday (except July and December), 7:30 p.m., MacKenzie Park, Recreation Room, Las Positas Road at McCaw Ave., Santa Barbara; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 6205, Santa Barbara, CA 93160.

SANTA MARIA COIN CLUB (SMCC) - Meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Mussel Senior Center, 510 E. Park Ave., Santa Maria; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7186, Santa Maria, CA 93456.

TUSTIN COIN CLUB (TCC) - Meets 1st Friday, 7:30 p.m., Tustin Senior Center, 200 South "C" Street, Tustin; Mailing Address: Bob Smythe, 21925 Annette Ave, Lake Forest, CA 92630.

UPLAND COIN CLUB (UCC) - Meets 3rd Saturday, 7:00 p.m., Magnolia Recreation Center, 651 W. 15th Street, Upland; Mailing Address: Pat Gardner, P.O. Box 1306, Garden Grove, CA 92842.

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB (VCCC) - Meets 2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m., (Looking for a meeting place.), Ventura; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3263, Ventura, CA 93003.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB (VHCC) - Meets 2nd Monday, 7:15 p.m., California Federal Bank, 2350 Honolulu Ave., Montrose; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91043.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB (WVCC) - Meets 4th Sunday, 1:00 p.m., Van Nuys Sherman Oaks Senior Citizen Center, 5040 Van Nuys Blvd., Sherman Oaks; Mailing Address: Walter Ostromecki, P.O. Box 4159, Panorama City, CA 91412.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB (WCC) - Meets 2nd Friday, 7:00 p.m., Casa Whittier Retirement Home, (number?) Jordan Ave., Whittier; Mailing Address: 540 Teakwood Ave., La Habra, CA 90631.

12-2 01

Past Editors of *The NASC Quarterly*

Editor's note: The list in the 2001/Number 1 issue is in error.

Eric G. Warner, 1959 -1961

Karl M. Brainard, 1961 -1962

Eric G. Warner, 1962 -1963

Wayne M. Dennis, 1963 -1965

James L. Betton, 1966

Maurice M. Gould, 1967

William O. Wisslead, 1968 -1969

Ed McClung, 1970

Peggy E. Borgolte, 1971 -1973

J.H. McInnis, Jr., 1974 -1979

Austin Ryer, Jr., 1980 -1982 (Spring)

Gary Beedon, 1982 (Summer) - 1988 (Spring)

Walter Ostromecki, 1988 (Summer) - 1990 (Spring)

Jeff Oxman, 1990 (Fall/Winter) - 1993 (Spring/Summer)

Walter Ostromecki, (pro-tem), 1994 - 1995 (Spring)

Gloria Windell, 1995 (Summer)

Gary Beedon, 1995 (Fall) - 2001

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2002 Auction Schedule:

February 28, 2002 • Kingswood Coin Auctions

Telephone and Internet Auction—*Consignment Deadline: January 21, 2002*

March 21-23, 2002 • Baltimore, Maryland

in conjunction with the Suburban Washington/Baltimore Convention—*Consignment Deadline: January 24, 2002*

May 2, 2002 • Kingswood Coin Auctions

Telephone and Internet Auction—*Consignment Deadline: March 25, 2002*

June 7-8, 2002 • World Coin Auction • Long Beach, California

in conjunction with the Long Beach Convention—*Consignment Deadline: April 4, 2002*

June 13, 2002 • Kingswood Coin Auctions

Telephone and Internet Auction—*Consignment Deadline: April 29, 2002*

June 27-28, 2002 • Chicago, Illinois

in conjunction with the Mid-America Coin Expo—*Consignment Deadline: May 1, 2002*

July 31, 2002 • New York City

The Rarities Sale—*Consignment Deadline: June 5, 2002*

August 8, 2002 • Kingswood Coin Auctions

Telephone and Internet Auction—*Consignment Deadline: June 24, 2002*

October 3, 2002 • Kingswood Coin Auctions

Telephone and Internet Auction—*Consignment Deadline: August 19, 2002*

November 7-9, 2002 • Baltimore, Maryland

in conjunction with the Suburban Washington/Baltimore Convention—*Consignment Deadline: September 12, 2002*



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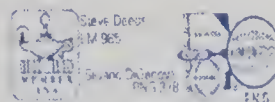
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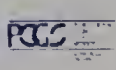
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